## Exhibit C

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1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK	
2	X	
3	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	
4	V.	22 Cr. 673 (RA)
5	CAROLINE ELLISON,	
6	Defendant.	Plea
7	x	
8		New York, N.Y. December 19, 2022
10		4:30 p.m.
11	Before:	
12	HON. RONNIE ABRAM	IS,
13		District Judge
14		
15	APPEARANCES	
16	DAMIAN WILLIAMS United States Attorney for the	
17	Southern District of New York DANIELLE SASSOON	
18	NICOLAS ROOS Assistant United States Attorney	
19	ANJAN SAHNI PETER G. NEIMAN	
20	STEPHANIE AVAKIAN NICK WERLE	
21	Attorneys for Defendant	
22	Also Present:	
23	Lea Harmon, Pretrial Services Officer	
24		
25		

(Case called)

LAW CLERK: Counsel, please state your name for the record.

MS. SASSOON: Good afternoon, your Honor. Danielle Sassoon and Nick Roos for the United States. And with us at counsel's table is Lea Harmon from pretrial services.

THE COURT: Good afternoon to all of you.

MR. SAHNI: Good afternoon, your Honor. Anjan Sahni, Peter Neiman, Stephanie Avakian and Nick Werle from WilmerHale on behalf of Ms. Caroline Ellison.

THE COURT: Good afternoon to all of you.

I do want to note for the record that Mr. Sahni and I worked together at the US attorney's office many years ago.

You can be seated.

As I said in my endorsement earlier today, I do not believe that Ms. Ellison has met the high standard for closing the courtroom. I intend to file her letter requesting as much together with my endorsement once the other filings in this matter have been unsealed. And I'll address the related sealing issues at the end of this proceeding.

So, Ms. Ellison, I understand that you wish to plead guilty to Counts One through Seven of the superseding information; is that correct?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: So before deciding whether to accept you

plea, I'm going to ask you certain questions so that I can be 1 2 sure you understand your rights and that you are pleading 3 quilty voluntarily and because you are quilty and not for any other reason. It's important that you answer my questions 4 5 honestly and completely, but if at any time you have questions 6 about anything, feel free to ask me or feel free to consult 7 with your counsel; okay? 8 THE DEFENDANT: Okay. 9 THE COURT: Could you please place Ms. Ellison under 10 oath. 11 (Defendant sworn) 12 THE COURT: So you are now under oath. You should 13 know if you answer any of my questions falsely, you could be 14 charged with a separate crime of perjury. 15 Do you understand that? 16 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 17 THE COURT: So I'm going to start by asking you 18 questions to ensure that you are competent to plead guilty. 19 These are questions I ask of everyone in your situation. 20 How old are you? 21 THE DEFENDANT: 28. 22 THE COURT: How far did you go in school? 23

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THE DEFENDANT:

I got a bachelor's degree.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 THE COURT: Have you ever been hospitalized for mental 8 9 illness, alcoholism or drug addiction? 10 THE DEFENDANT: No. 11 THE COURT: In the past 24 hours, have you taken any 12 drugs, medicine or pills or drunk any alcoholic beverages? 13 THE DEFENDANT: I had one beer at about 8:00 p.m. last 14 That's it. night. THE COURT: Is your mind clear today? 15 16 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 17 THE COURT: And do you understand what's happening in 18 these proceedings? 19 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 20 THE COURT: Does either counsel have any doubt as to 21 Ms. Ellison's competence to plead guilty at this time? 22 MS. SASSOON: No doubt, your Honor. 23 MR. SAHNI: No, your Honor. 24 THE COURT: On the basis of Ms. Ellison's responses to 25 my questions and my observations of her demeanor here in court

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and representations of counsel, I find that she's fully 1 competent to enter an informed plea of guilty at this time. 2 3 Have you had enough time and opportunity to discuss your case with your attorneys, including the nature of the 4 5 charges to which you intend to plead quilty to and any possible defenses you may have? 6 7 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I have. THE COURT: Have you had enough time to discuss with 8 9 them the consequences of pleading guilty and the sentence which 10 may be imposed? 11 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 12 THE COURT: Are you satisfied with their 13 representation of you? 14 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 15 THE COURT: So I understand, as I noted, that you intend to plead guilty to the charges contained in a 16 17 superseding information, which is a document containing a

formal accusation brought by the government.

Have you received a copy of the superseding information?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I have.

THE COURT: And have you read it?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Have you discussed it with your attorneys?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

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1 THE COURT: Would you like me to read it out loud or do you waive its public reading? 2 3 THE DEFENDANT: I waive the public reading. 4 THE COURT: So under our legal system, before you or 5 anyone else can be charged with a felony offense, the 6 government is obligated to go to a grand jury, which must 7 decide whether there's probable cause to believe that an offense was committed and that you committed it, and that 8 9 decision can result in what's called an indictment. I want to 10 make sure that you understand that by allowing the government 11 to charge you by way of this superseding information, you are 12 giving up your right to being charged by a grand jury in an 13 indictment. 14 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do. 15 THE COURT: And I have a waiver of indictment form 16 that you appear to have signed. 17 Did you just sign this waiver of indictment form? 18 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 19 THE COURT: And did you discuss it with your attorneys 20 before signing it? 21 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 22 THE COURT: Were any threats or promises made -- other 23 than by the prosecution in the written plea agreement -- to get 24 you to waive indictment?

No.

THE DEFENDANT:

THE COURT: Does any counsel believe that Ms. Ellison has not knowingly and voluntarily waived her right to be charged by a grand jury?

MR. SAHNI: No, your Honor.

MS. SASSOON: It appears her waiver is knowing, your Honor.

THE COURT: I find that Ms. Ellison has knowingly and voluntarily waived her right to be charged by a grand jury and authorize the filing of the information.

So what now I'm going to do is explain certain constitutional rights that you have to you. These are rights that you will be giving up if you enter a guilty plea.

First, under the Constitution and laws of the United States, you have a right to plead not guilty to the charges in the superceding information.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: If you did plead not guilty, you would be entitled under the Constitution to a speedy and public trial by jury to those charges.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: In advance of trial, if you went to trial, you would have the opportunity to seek suppression of any or all of the evidence against you, on the basis that it was

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obtained in violation of the Constitution.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: At trial, again, if you chose to go to trial, you would be presumed innocent. That means that you would not have to prove that you were innocent. Instead, the government would need to prove your guilt beyond a reasonable doubt before you could be found guilty. So even if you did nothing or said nothing at trial, you could not be convicted unless a jury of 12 people agreed unanimously that you are guilty.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: During trial, if you chose to go to trial, the witnesses for the prosecution would have to come to court and testify in your presence, where you could see them and hear them and your lawyer could cross-examine them. If you wanted to, your lawyer could offer evidence on your behalf. You would be able to use the Court's power to compel witnesses to come to court to testify truthfully in your defense, even if they didn't want to come.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: And at trial, again, if you went to trial, you would have the right to testify if you wanted to, but you

would also have the right not to testify. And if you chose not to testify, that could not be used against you in any way. So no inference or suggestion of guilt could be made from the fact that you chose not to testify.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: At trial and every stage of your case, you would be entitled to be represented by an attorney. And if you could not afford an attorney, one would be appointed at public expense, meaning free of cost, to represent you.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: If you were convicted at trial, if you chose to go to trial, you would have the right to appeal that verdict to a higher court.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: As I said before, you have the right to plead not guilty. So even as you sit here right now for purposes of entering a guilty plea, you have the right to change your mind and to go to trial. If you do plead guilty and I accept your plea, there will be no trial and you will be giving up the rights that I just described.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: If you plead guilty, I will sentence you at the appropriate time based on your admissions, after considering whatever submissions I get from you and from your lawyers and from the government, as well as a presentence report prepared by the probation department. But there will be no appeal with respect to whether the government could use the evidence it has against you or with respect to whether you did or did not commit the crime.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: If you plead guilty, you also have to understand that you are giving up your right not to incriminate yourself since I'm going to ask you certain questions here in court today in order to satisfy myself that you are in fact guilty as charged.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: So I understand that you intend to plead guilty to Counts One through Seven of the superseding information, and that includes conspiracy to commit wire fraud on customers, wire fraud on customers, conspiracy to commit wire fraud on lenders, wire fraud on lenders, conspiracy to commit commodities fraud, conspiracy to commit securities fraud and conspiracy to commit money laundering.

Would the government please state the elements of the

offenses in question.

MS. SASSOON: Yes, your Honor.

Counts One and Three charge the defendant with conspiracy to commit wire fraud in violation of 18 USC 1349. This has two elements:

First, the existence of the conspiracy to commit wire fraud, and I'll walk through the elements of wire fraud in a moment; and

Second, that the defendant knowingly and willfully became a member and joined in the conspiracy.

The elements of wire fraud -- and wire fraud is also charged in Counts Two and Four in the superseding information -- are as follows:

First, that there was a scheme or artifice to defraud or to obtain money or property by materially false and fraudulent pretenses, representations or promises;

Second, that the defendant knowingly participated in the scheme or artifice to defraud with knowledge of its fraudulent nature and with specific intent to defraud, or that she knowingly and intentionally aided and abetted others in the scheme; and

Third, that in the execution of that scheme, the defendant used or caused the use of interstate or international wires, and wires refers to use of the telephone, text messages, emails, and it also refers to wire transfers of funds.

Count Five charges conspiracy to commit commodities fraud in violation of 18 USC §371. Conspiracy under 371 has three elements:

First, that two or more persons entered the unlawful agreement charged in the specific count of the indictment;

Second, that the defendant knowingly and willfully became a member of that conspiracy; and

Third, that one of the members of the conspiracy knowingly committed at least one overt act in furtherance of the conspiracy.

Count Five charges the defendant with conspiracy to commit commodities fraud in violation of Title 7 United States Code \$91 and 13(a)(5) and Title 17 Code of Federal Regulations \$180.1. And there are three elements to this crime:

First, in connection with any swap or contract of sale of any commodity in interstate commerce or contract for future delivery on or subject to the rules of any registered entity;

Second, the defendant or one of her coconspirators did any one of the following: A, employed or attempted to use or employ a manipulative device, scheme or artifice to defraud; B, made or attempted to make an untrue or misleading statement of a material fact or omitted to state a material fact necessary in order to make the statements made not untrue or misleading; or C, engaged or attempted to engage in an act, practice or course of business that operated or would operate as a fraud or

deceit upon any person; and

Third, that the defendant acted knowingly, willfully and with the intent to defraud.

Count Six charges a conspiracy to commit securities fraud in violation of Title 18 United States Code §371. I listed the elements of 371, so I'll now state the elements of securities fraud in violation of Title 15 United States Code §78JB and 78FF and Title 17 Code of Federal Regulations §240.10b-5. There are three elements:

First, that in connection with the purchase or sale of securities, the proposed defendant either employed a device, scheme or artifice to defraud or made an untrue statement of material fact or omitted to state a material fact which made what was said under the circumstances misleading, or three, engaged in an act, practice or course of business that operated or would operate as a fraud or deceit upon a purchaser or seller:

Second, the defendant acted knowingly, willfully, and with intent to defraud; and

Third, that the defendant knowingly used or caused to be used any means or instruments of transportation or communication in interstate commerce or the use of the mails in furtherance of the fraudulent conduct.

The last count, Count Seven, charges the defendant with conspiracy to commit money laundering in violation of 18

USC §1956(h). The elements of money laundering conspiracy are:
First, that two or more people entered into an
unlawful agreement to commit money laundering; and
Second, that the defendant knowingly and willfully
entered into the agreement.
Count Seven charges two objects of the conspiracy:
First, a concealment object, that the defendant
conducted or attempted to conduct a financial transaction which
must in some way or degree have affected interstate or foreign
commerce;
Second, that the financial transaction at issue
involved the proceeds of specified unlawful activity, which
here is alleged to have been a wire fraud scheme;
Third, that the defendant knew that the financial
transaction involved the proceeds of some form of unlawful
activity; and
Fourth, that the defendant knew that the transaction
was designed in whole or in part to either disguise the nature,
location, source, ownership or control of the proceeds of the
unlawful activity.
The second object of the money laundering conspiracy
is engaging in money transactions of over \$10,000 in property
derived from specified unlawful activity. The elements are:
First, that the defendant engaged in a monetary

transaction in or affecting interstate commerce;

Second, that the monetary transaction involved	
criminally derived property of a value greater than \$10,000;	
Third, that the property was derived from specified	
unlawful activity;	
Fourth, that the defendant acted knowing that the	
transaction involved proceeds of a criminal offense; and	
Fifth, that the transaction took place in the United	
States.	
If this case proceeded to trial, the government would	
also have to prove venue in the Southern District of New York	
by a preponderance of the evidence.	

THE COURT: Thank you.

Ms. Ellison, I know that was a lot of legalese, but the real question is: Do you understand if you were to go to trial, the government would need to prove all of the elements of those crimes to a jury beyond a reasonable doubt, as well as venue at a lower standard, by a preponderance of the evidence?

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: So now let's discuss the maximum penalties. The maximum means the most that could possibly be imposed. It doesn't necessarily mean it is the sentence you will receive. But you have to understand that by pleading guilty, are you exposing yourself to the possibility of receiving any combination of punishments up to the maximums I'm

about to describe.

So the maximum sentences for Counts One, Two, Three and Four are all the same, so I'm going to read them together, okay, at once. So with respect to your liberty, the maximum term of imprisonment for each of the four counts, One through Four, is 20 years in prison.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yup.

THE COURT: Any term of imprisonment that you do receive may be followed by a term of supervised release of three years on each count.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yup.

THE COURT: Supervised release means that, if you are sentenced to prison, after you are released from prison, you will be subject to the supervision of the probation department, you will be required to obey certain rules, and if you violate those rules, you can be returned to prison without a jury trial to serve additional time even beyond your original sentence.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yup.

THE COURT: You should also understand that there is no parole in the federal system. So if you are sentenced to prison, you will not be released early on parole. Although, there is a limited opportunity to earn credit for good

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1	behavior.
2	Do you understand that?
3	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
4	THE COURT: Now, in addition to these restrictions on
5	your liberty, the punishment for these crimes may also include
6	certain financial penalties. The maximum allowable fine on
7	each of Counts One through Four is \$250,000, twice the gross
8	pecuniary gain derived from the offense or twice the gross
9	pecuniary loss to persons other than yourself resulting from
10	the offense, whichever is greatest.
11	Do you understand that?
12	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
13	THE COURT: I'm also required to impose a mandatory
14	special assessment or fee of \$100 on each count.
15	Do you understand that?
16	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
17	THE COURT: In addition, I must order restitution to
18	any persons or entities injured as a result of your criminal
19	conduct, and I can order you to forfeit all property derived
20	from the offense or used to facilitate the offense.
21	So do you understand that those are the maximum
22	penalties for each of Counts One through Four?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

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THE COURT: Now, we're going to turn to Counts Five through Six. And again, I'm going to group these and talk

about them together.

With respect to your liberty on Counts Five and Six, the maximum term of imprisonment for each count is five years.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Any term of imprisonment may be followed by a term of supervised release of three years on each count. And in addition, the punishment, again, includes certain financial penalties. The maximum allowable penalty is, again, \$250,000 for each of Counts Five and Six or twice the gross pecuniary gain derived from the offense or twice the gross pecuniary loss to persons other than yourself resulting from the offense, whichever is greatest.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Again, I'm required to impose a mandatory special assessment of \$100 on each count. And I must order restitution to any persons or entities injured as a result of your criminal conduct, and I can order you to forfeit all property derived from the offense or used to facilitate the offense.

And then lastly, on Count Seven, that has a maximum term of imprisonment of 20 years and a maximum term of supervised release of three years, a maximum allowable fine of \$500,000 or twice the value of the property involved in the

1	transaction, whichever is greater.
2	Do you understand that?
3	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
4	THE COURT: I'm also required to impose the mandatory
5	special assessment of \$100, as I mentioned earlier, on each of
6	these counts. And I must, again, order restitution to any
7	persons or entities injured as a result of your criminal
8	conduct, and I can order you to forfeit all property derived
9	from the offense or used to facilitate the offense.
10	Do you understand that these are the maximum penalties
11	for each of the counts, Counts One through Seven?
12	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
13	THE COURT: Do you understand that the total maximum
14	sentence of incarceration on Counts One through Seven of the
15	superseding information is 110 years in prison?
16	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
17	THE COURT: Is Ms. Ellison now serving a state or
18	federal sentence or otherwise being prosecuted or investigated
19	elsewhere, as far as you know?
20	MS. SASSOON: No, your Honor, not criminally
21	investigated.
22	THE COURT: Understood. Thank you.
23	So you should be aware that the punishments that I
24	have just described are those that may be part of a sentence.
25	Being convicted of a felony may have other consequences.

Are you a United States citizen?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Then you should understand that as a result of your guilty plea, you may lose certain valuable civil rights, to the extent that you have them now, such as the right to vote, the right to hold public office, the right to serve on a jury and the right to possess any kind of firearm.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: So now we're going to talk about the sentencing guidelines. In imposing sentence, federal judges are required to consider the recommendations of the federal sentencing guidelines. The guidelines are a complicated set of rules for determining an appropriate sentence. And although, at one time, they were mandatory — meaning judges were required to follow them — they are no longer mandatory or binding on judges, but nonetheless, judges must consider the guidelines and properly calculate them before imposing sentence.

Ultimately, though, a judge is required to give the sentence that she believes best satisfies the purposes of the criminal law as set forth in a provision of the law, which is 18 United States Code §3553(a), even if that's higher or lower than a guidelines recommendation.

Do you understand all of that?

1	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.	
2	THE COURT: Did you discuss the sentencing guidelines	
3	with your attorneys?	
4	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.	
5	THE COURT: And do you understand that they're only	
6	recommendations to the Court?	
7	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.	
8	THE COURT: Now, I understand that you have entered	
9	into a written plea agreement with the government; is that	
10	correct?	
11	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.	
12	THE COURT: I have before me an agreement that's dated	
13	December 18th, addressed to your attorneys, signed by various	
14	representatives on behalf of the government. I'm going to mark	
15	it as Court Exhibit 1. And I'm going to ask my law clerk just	
16	to show it to you and ask you if your signature is on the last	
17	page.	
18	Is that your signature?	
19	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.	
20	THE COURT: Before you signed this agreement, did you	
21	read the entire agreement?	
22	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.	
23	THE COURT: And did you discuss it with your	
24	attorneys?	
25	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.	

THE COURT: I understand it's a somewhat lengthy document, it contains some technical legal language. But after reviewing it and discussing it with your attorneys, do you understand all of the terms of the agreement?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Do you have any questions about it?

THE DEFENDANT: No.

THE COURT: I'm going to ask the government to summarize the primary terms of the agreement.

MS. SASSOON: Yes, your Honor.

The agreement begins by outlining the seven charges to which Ms. Ellison will plead guilty and the penalties associated with those charges. It specifies that the defendant is agreeing to waive any defense related to venue with respect to the seven charges in the information. The defendant admits to the forfeiture allegations and states that she understands she'll be making restitution with respect to the charges.

The agreement then describes some of the terms of the defendant's cooperation with the government and the obligations she's committing to in order to fulfill her cooperation with the government. It then outlines essentially the defendant's immunity that she's receiving under this agreement, both for the charges in Counts One through Seven and also other conduct in which she has engaged and disclosed to the government.

On page 4, the agreement outlines what the government

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will do if the defendant provides substantial assistance to the government and upholds her end of the cooperation agreement, including informing the Court of her assistance and making a motion under United States Sentencing Guidelines §5K1.1, while noting that her sentence is ultimately going to be determined by the Court at the time of sentencing.

On page 5, the agreement outlines the proposed bail package to the Court for the defendant. And the agreement also notes that the defendant has chosen not to request discovery materials and understands that the government will also not be producing any discovery or material under *Brady* and *Giglio*.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Ms. Ellison, is that consistent with your understanding of this agreement?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, it is.

THE COURT: I'm just going to follow up just very briefly with two of them.

I want you to understand that it's up to the government and not to me to decide whether whatever cooperation you provide is productive enough for the government to file the 5K1.1 motion it mentioned and recommend a sentence that's below the sentencing guidelines.

Do you understand that's up to the government?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: You should also understand that even if

1	the government does that, it's ultimately up to me to decide
2	whether to give you any credit and, if so, how much for any
3	cooperation you may have provided.
4	Do you understand that?
5	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
6	THE COURT: Did you willingly sign this agreement?
7	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I did.
8	THE COURT: Are you willingly pleading guilty today?
9	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
10	THE COURT: Has anyone threatened, bribed or forced
11	you either to sign the plea agreement or to plead guilty?
12	THE DEFENDANT: No.
13	THE COURT: Other than what's in the plea agreement,
14	has anyone offered you any inducement to plead guilty?
15	THE DEFENDANT: No.
16	THE COURT: Has anyone made any promise to you as to
17	what your sentence will be?
18	THE DEFENDANT: No.
19	THE COURT: Do you understand that if anyone has
20	attempted to predict what your sentence will be that that
21	prediction will be wrong?
22	Do you understand that?
23	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
24	THE COURT: And I say that because no one here knows

for sure what your sentence will be -- your lawyers don't, the

government doesn't, I don't -- because that's not going to be determined until a later date, after I get a presentence report from the probation department, I calculate the guidelines, I get submissions from you, the government and the probation department.

But even if your sentence is different from what you had hoped for or expected, you won't be allowed to withdraw your plea on that basis.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: So now that you have been advised of the charges against you and the possible penalties you face and the rights you are giving up, is it still your intention to plead guilty?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, it is.

THE COURT: So I'm going to ask you the official question as to whether you are guilty or not guilty with respect to each of the seven counts, one at a time.

So with respect to Count One of the superseding information, conspiracy to commit wire fraud on customers, how do you plead?

THE DEFENDANT: Guilty.

THE COURT: And with respect to Count Two, wire fraud on customers, how do you plead?

THE DEFENDANT: Guilty.

1	THE COURT: With respect to Count Three, conspiracy to	
2	commit wire fraud on lenders, how do you plead?	
3	THE DEFENDANT: Guilty.	
4	THE COURT: With respect to Count Four, wire fraud on	
5	lenders, how do you plead?	
6	THE DEFENDANT: Guilty.	
7	THE COURT: With respect to Count Five, conspiracy to	
8	commit commodities fraud, how do you plead?	
9	THE DEFENDANT: Guilty.	
10	THE COURT: With respect to Count Six, conspiracy to	
11	commit securities fraud, how do you plead?	
12	THE DEFENDANT: Guilty.	
13	THE COURT: With respect to Count Seven, conspiracy to	
14	commit money laudering, how do you plead?	
15	THE DEFENDANT: Guilty.	
16	THE COURT: Now, tell me in your own words what you	
17	did that makes you believe that you are guilty of these crimes.	
18	THE DEFENDANT: Yeah, so from approximately March 2018	
19	through November 2022	
20	THE COURT: I'm going to ask you to speak very slowly,	
21	please. Thank you.	
22	THE DEFENDANT: From approximately March 2018 through	
23	November 2022, I worked at Alameda Research, a cryptocurrency	
24	trading firm principally owned by Sam Bankman-Fried. At	
25	Alameda Research, I first worked as a cryptocurrency trader and	

was later appointed by Mr. Bankman-Fried as the co-CEO and eventually CEO of Alameda Research Ltd., the subsidiary that housed the firm's main trading and market making operations. In those roles, I reported to Mr. Bankman-Fried.

From 2019 through 2022, I was aware that Alameda was provided access to a borrowing facility on FTX.com, the cryptocurrency exchange run by Mr. Bankman-Fried. I understood that FTX executives had implemented special settings on Alameda's FTX.com account that permitted Alameda to maintain negative balances in various fiat currencies and crypto currencies. In practical terms, this arrangement permitted Alameda access to an unlimited line of credit without being required to post collateral, without having to pay interest on negative balances and without being subject to margin calls or FTX.com's liquidation protocols. I understood that if Alameda's FTX accounts had significant negative balances in any particular currency, it meant that Alameda was borrowing funds that FTX's customers had deposited onto the exchange.

While I was co-CEO and then CEO, I understood that Alameda had made numerous large illiquid venture investments and had lent money to Mr. Bankman-Fried and other FTX executives. I also understood that Alameda had financed these investments with short-term and open-term loans worth several billion dollars from external lenders in the cryptocurrency industry. When many of those loans were recalled by Alameda's

lenders in and around June 2022, I agreed with others to borrow several billion dollars from FTX to repay those loans. I understood that FTX would need to use customer funds to finance its loans to Alameda. I also understood that many FTX customers invested in crypto derivatives and that most FTX customers did not expect that FTX would lend out their digital asset holdings and fiat currency deposits to Alameda in this fashion.

From in and around July 2022 through at least
October 2022, I agreed with Mr. Bankman-Fried and others to
provide materially misleading financial statements to Alameda's
lenders. In furtherance of this agreement, for example, we
prepared certain quarterly balance sheets that concealed the
extent of Alameda's borrowing and the billions of dollars in
loans that Alameda had made to FTX executives and to related
parties. I also understood that FTX had not disclosed to FTX's
equity investors that Alameda could borrow a potentially
unlimited amount from FTX, thereby putting customer assets at
risk. I agreed with Mr. Bankman-Fried and others not to
publicly disclose the true nature of the relationship between
Alameda and FTX, including Alameda's credit arrangement.

I also understood that Mr. Bankman-Fried and others funded certain investments in amounts more than \$10,000 with customer funds that FTX had lent to Alameda. The investments were done in the name of Alameda instead of FTX in order to

conceal the source and nature of those funds.

I am truly sorry for what I did. I knew that it was wrong. And I want to apologize for my actions to the affected customers of FTX, lenders to Alameda and investors in FTX.

Since FTX and Alameda collapsed in November 2022, I have worked hard to assist with the recovery of assets for the benefit of customers and to cooperate with the government's investigation.

I am here today to accept responsibility for my actions by pleading guilty.

THE COURT: You mentioned that you knew that what you were doing was wrong. Did you also know that it was illegal?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Does the government want to make a proffer with respect to venue?

MS. SASSOON: Yes.

With respect to venue and wires, your Honor, if the case proceeded to trial, the government would prove that certain acts in furtherance of each of the counts took place in the Southern District of New York, including communications with investors who were in New York, Tweets that were viewed by customers and investors who were in the Southern District of New York. Among other things, that FTX had an office in the Southern District of New York. And in addition to that, that the defendant has agreed to waive venue with respect to the charges.

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In terms of wires, the proof at trial would include evidence of wires transmitted in furtherance of the charges, including emails, transmission of funds and Tweets. THE COURT: And what would the government's evidence beyond that be if you were to go to trial against Ms. Ellison? MS. SASSOON: With respect to wires? THE COURT: With respect to all of the seven counts. MS. SASSOON: I see, your Honor. The evidence against Ms. Ellison would include witness testimony, as well as documentary and physical evidence, to include signal communications, emails, documents transmitted to investors and lenders, documents collected from FTX, including evidence from FTX's software database and its code. THE COURT: Are there any additional questions you would like me to ask Ms. Ellison? MS. SASSOON: No. Thank you, your Honor. THE COURT: Do both parties agree that there's a sufficient factual predicate for the guilty plea? MS. SASSOON: Yes, your Honor. MR. SAHNI: Yes, your Honor. THE COURT: Ms. Ellison, do you also admit to the forfeiture allegation in the superseding information? THE DEFENDANT: Yes. THE COURT: Ms. Ellison, because you acknowledge that

you are in fact guilty as charged in Counts One through Seven

of the superseding information and because I'm satisfied that you understand your rights, including your right to go to trial, and that you are aware of the consequences of your plea, including the sentence which may be imposed, because I find that you are knowingly and voluntarily pleading guilty, I accept your guilty plea to Counts One through Seven of the superseding information.

Should we set a control date for sentencing approximately, maybe, a year out?

MS. SASSOON: Yes, your Honor. We would propose a control date maybe a year from now.

THE COURT: Why don't we set a control date for sentencing on December 19th of 2023.

Now, let's talk about bail. I understand that the parties have agreed on a bail package, which was in the plea agreement. I have read the pretrial services report, but I would be happy to hear further from any of the parties if they would like to be heard.

MS. SASSOON: Yes, your Honor.

The government stands by the proposal in the plea agreement. I know there's some additional conditions in the pretrial services report. We don't think the travel restrictions or the monetary restrictions are necessary, based on the information we have about the defendant.

THE COURT: Would pretrial like to be heard, or is

that not necessary? It's up to you.

MS. HARMON: I don't think so, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

So I'm going to grant that request. Having reviewed the pretrial services report, among other things, Ms. Ellison has no criminal history and strong ties to the community, and thus, I am releasing her on the following bail conditions: A \$250,000 personal recognizance bond signed by her, travel restricted to the continental United States, for her to surrender all travel documents and refrain from making any new applications, supervision will be as directed by pretrial services, and she must adhere to all other standard conditions of release.

Just to be clear, the government is not recommending that the bond be signed by anybody other than Ms. Ellison?

MS. SASSOON: That's correct, your Honor.

That was based on discussion withs defense counsel about the feasibility of having a prompt cosigner and our confidence that Ms. Ellison does not pose a flight risk.

THE COURT: In light of that representation, I will sign off on the bail conditions as requested.

Ms. Ellison, you should understand that if you don't appear for any court proceedings for which you are scheduled to appear, including sentencing, that you could be charged with a separate crime of bail jumping and subject to additional fines

and prison sentence in addition to whatever sentence you may receive for the crimes to which you pleaded guilty.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Moreover, if you violate any of the conditions of your release, a warrant will be issued for your arrest. That may lead to revocation of your bail with forfeiture of the bond that's being executed, as well as your being detained. And you could be prosecuted for contempt of court as well.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: In addition, if you commit any crimes while on release, that may lead to more severe punishment than you would get for committing the same crimes at any other time and, in addition, would likely constitute a breach of your agreement with the government.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Finally, I should just advise you that it's a crime to try and influence any juror or witness or any person who may have information about the case or to retaliate against anyone who may have provided information in the case or otherwise attempt to obstruct justice.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Should we talk next about sealing and the government's request that the documents in connection with this proceeding, as well as the transcript, be sealed and docketing delayed until tomorrow? I'm happy to hear you out.

MS. SASSOON: Yes, your Honor.

As has been reported in the media, it's our understanding that the defendant had some — it was our expectation that he was going to consent to extradition today, and there have been some hiccups in the Bahamian courtroom.

We're still expecting extradition soon, but given that he has not yet entered his consent, we think it could potentially thwart our law enforcement objectives to extradite him if

Ms. Ellison's cooperation were disclosed at this time. We're therefore seeking a limited period of sealing until he's brought here and presented in the Southern District of New York.

THE COURT: And my understanding is that there's no objection from the defendant; is that correct?

MR. SAHNI: That's correct, your Honor.

THE COURT: So that application is granted.

I agree the compelling law enforcement interests support an order directing that filings and other docket entries temporarily be made under seal. Exposure of cooperation could hinder law enforcement officials' ability to

continue the ongoing investigation and, in addition, may affect Mr. Bankman-Fried's decision to waive extradition in this case.

Although there is a qualified right of public access to court documents, the Second Circuit has recognized that documents may be filed under seal to protect, among other things, further ongoing law enforcement efforts. And the Second Circuit has specifically recognized that the docketing and the applications to seal those materials could themselves be prejudicial and that, in such cases, the applications themselves and related notes to the docket could be sealed. And I'm just going to cite Alacantara for that.

So the transcript of this proceeding shall thus remain sealed and docketing delayed until -- and you don't want it based on tomorrow, just until Mr. Bankman-Fried is presented here in this district; is that correct?

MS. SASSOON: That's correct.

And at this point, I think it's unlikely that it will be by noon tomorrow.

THE COURT: Understood, for the reasons I just noted.

Are there any further applications on either side?

MS. SASSOON: Not from the government. Thank you, your Honor.

MR. SAHNI: No, your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: We're adjourned. Thank you.

(Adjourned)